

Pubs and restaurants in Germany

Whatever they may be, your expectations will be exceeded. Even the most imaginative mind finds it difficult to picture what the pubs, restaurants, monastery tap-rooms and wine taverns are like in this country. Cosy-Gemütlich, fascinating, always different. We are thinking of the very recommended establishments with their own and local specialities as well as international cuisine.

They are contemporary or even very modern - like those on the motorways. Or they are traditional or even historic, wellpreserved from the middle ages or hidden below thatched roofs - like those in the Altas Land near Hamburg. They are hidden away in narrow lanes - like many students' pubs in Heidelberg, historic hotels behind timber-framed walls - like in the Black Forest resort of Herrenalb -

between vineyards and wine along the German Wine Road. There are also the old country of Northern Germany and the unique beer gardens of Upper Bavaria. As we said before, the most imaginative mind. Perhaps you should visit Germany solely to visit its pubs and restaurants.



Outdoor eating in the Altas Land, near Hamburg.

Dammer Berge autobahn restaurant, between Bremen and Osnabrück.

The German Tribune

29 March 1981
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A breathing space for Poland

but Bonn, in common with other industrialised countries, is willing to help Poland out of its current economic and financial fix.

Efforts are, jealously, watched by the Soviet Union, which is convinced Solidarity, the free trade union, is intent on taking Poland out of the socialist camp.

The Polish Communist Party is itself showing signs of democratisation. This is perhaps hardly surprising when one bears in mind that one Solidarity member in three is also a member of the Party.

Warning strikes are heralded unless particularly autocratic Party officials resign. A renewed power struggle is in full swing.

Soviet propaganda accuses Solidarity of ties with the CIA but periodically allows that the free trade union has been responsible for progress in economic development.

This rider is presumably intended to keep the door open for possible future ties.

It is not the first time Poland has been obliged at a time of crisis to show willing on ties with Bonn, always an important issue.

A similar crisis after the fall of Mr Gomułka in 1970 led to the establishment of full diplomatic ties between Bonn and Warsaw in September 1972.

This time, however, Poland's intended economic and political rapprochement with the West runs clearly counter to Soviet interests, which was not the case in 1970.

But Soviet intentions with regard to Poland's problems are still not, in the final analysis, clearly apparent.

The Polish comrades are expected to

Continued on page 2



Bonn Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher (left), cordially welcomed to Warsaw by Henryk Jablonski, the Polish head of state, while strikes and clashes between police and demonstrators continued to upset Russia's Western neighbour. (Photo: Sven Simon)

Tension at first hand

Bremer Nachrichten

During a mere 36 hours in Warsaw Herr Genscher experienced at first hand how limited and jeopardised the stabilisation still was that the new Polish government under General Jaruzelski had brought about in its first 36 days in office.

Party leader Kania, Premier Jaruzelski and President Jablonski were still shaken by the news from Bydgoszcz, where several demonstrators were injured when police cleared an official building temporarily occupied by farmers.

Solidarity promptly called a public transport protest strike and buses and trams were not running in Warsaw that afternoon.

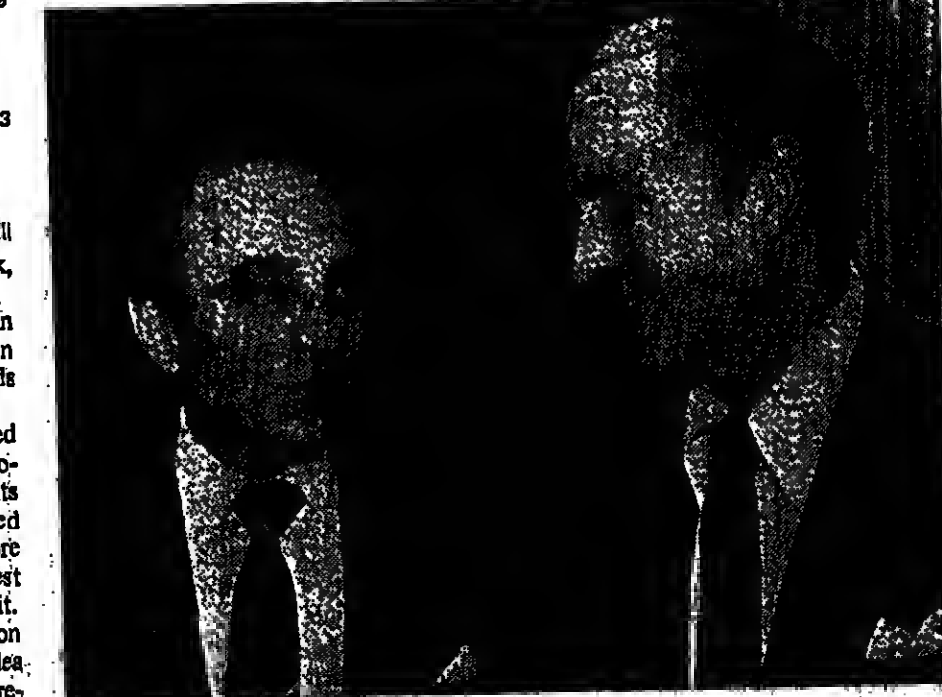
This experience will have shown Herr Genscher that economic aid to Poland can only hold forth promise of success if the country is allowed time for a breathing space.

During this time a climate of confidence and cooperation must be maintained, at least in Central Europe.

The question most keenly discussed by Polish observers in Warsaw during Herr Genscher's visit was what conclusions Moscow would draw from the special interests of Central and Western European countries that had been so apparent in the Polish capital.

Poland was thus anxiously looking forward to the outcome of Herr Genscher's talks in Moscow.

Gert Baumgarten
(Bremer Nachrichten, 21 March 1981)



Lamsdorff in Washington

Here seen with US Trade Secretary Malcolm Baldrige (right), Bonn Economic Affairs Minister Otto Lamsdorff was very much his usual outspoken self in Washington, telling the Reagan administration that protectionism of any kind, including self-restraint agreements, would mean trade war.

(Photo: Gpa)

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Besteuerung 66, 5-4000

they (Süddeutsche Zeitung, 19 March 1981)

■ CURRENT AFFAIRS

Detente is dead, four leading pundits find in transatlantic survey

Since the Club of Rome forecast Limits to Growth it has been customary to pay more attention to projections prepared by specialists.

This is not only because politicians have their hands full coping with current affairs; it simply shows they prefer to leave the future to the experts.

Four experts have now put their heads together to do some crystal gazing about the West's future. This does not necessarily mean the results must be four times as good.

On the contrary, intelligence can cancel itself out when multiplied, resulting in an originally shortfall.

Originality is thus not the first thought that comes to mind after the perusal of a recently published study entitled *The West's Security - New Dimensions and Tasks*.

It has been prepared by the directors of the New York-based Council on Foreign Relations, Winston Lord, the research institute of the German Society for Foreign Affairs, Bonn, Karl Kaiser, the Institut Français des Relations Internationales, Paris, Thierry de Montbrial, and the London Royal Institute of International Affairs, David Watt.

They were assisted by an advisory group including such prominent people as Christoph Bertram, Wilhelm Grewe and Robert Osgood.

The main positive points of the study are precision and matter-of-factness in the best Anglo-Saxon tradition.

The four experts, assisted by outstanding research staff, have come up with a transatlantic inventory that can only be termed unprecedented.

Far enough removed from the practical day-to-day politics of their respective countries not to be personally too involved for a realistic assessment, Kaiser, Lord, de Montbrial and Watt analyse the most disquieting aspect of current world politics, security.

Having read the booklet, the first question that comes to mind is: Are the experts optimists or pessimists?

Optimism and pessimism are in no way analytical categories, but the only conclusion one can arrive at after an initial perusal is that their assessment of the situation is bleak.

They do point out possible solutions, however, provided political practitioners heed expert advice.

The analysis is dominated by three aspects: European-American relations, American-Soviet ties and European-American attitudes towards the Third World, especially the Middle East and the Gulf.

The historic perspective that dominates this book can be summed up in one terse sentence. Detente is dead. One wonders whether the German representative in this illustrious round wholeheartedly agreed with this finding.

The discussion today can no longer revolve around the question whether detente can be revived. The actual question is: What changes has it brought about in the recent past?

The end of detente has coincided with sustained economic difficulties, which go virtually unmentioned in the publication.

The global crisis today is marked by a number of peculiarities. The outstanding feature of today's international situa-

tion is the fact that the West is undergoing a phase of extreme tension and disunity at the very moment when it has to cope with a crisis in its relations with the East and the Third World and a sustained economic and energy crisis on a global plane.

What makes the European-American problems so dangerous is the fact that they are not always of a short-term nature.

Instead, they have arisen as a result of structural changes in European-American relations.

There can be no ignoring the fact that the influence of the Europe-oriented East Coast elite has diminished, if for no other reason than because America's foreign policy has turned its attention towards other regions in the world.

The change in the balance of power is even more important. The increasing economic development of Europe, resulting in a decline in American influence, is counterbalanced by Europe's dependence on the USA for security. This dependence has increased rather than declined.

This has led to American demands that the Europeans should make a greater defence effort and this, in turn, has led to considerable domestic tension in a Europe that has been used to security at bargain-basement prices.

The danger that segments of the West could 'break apart' due to different assessments of the world situation has become acute as a result of the change in the military balance between the USA and the USSR.

But there is nothing new in the study's evaluation of the situation. A still existing but rapidly diminishing Western superiority in some areas of nuclear armament is balanced by Soviet superiority in most conventional areas.

The danger of such an imbalance lies not so much in the risk of an attack on Europe as in that Europe is becoming increasingly susceptible to blackmail.

The Americans speak of a "self-fulfilling prophecy," and this is why they welcome NATO's decision to revamp its medium-range capability in Europe.

America also demands a three-percent increase in military expenditure. All this is motivated by the widespread view that the Soviet Union is increasingly prepared to take a risk.

The statements on East-West economic relations are rather conservative, but this does not mean that they should necessarily be rejected.

Here, the American influence seems to be particularly strong because the Four Wise Men were unable to agree on an assessment, just pointing to the pros and cons and leaving it to the reader to form his own conclusions on whether closer East-West ties are harmful or beneficial to the West.

The days of the good old Atlantic system are over. According to the study, a new type of security system will have to be tested, a system based on partnership and shared responsibility.

The development of such a system is, however, hampered by the specific wishes of the two parties, which leads to new tensions.

The Europeans want to continue the detente policy while the Americans want to regain their absolute leadership in world affairs, especially through the use of military power.

This illusionistic attitude is contrasted with the more realistic reshaping of foreign policy which would also imply its expansion.

The reason given for this new realism is the necessity of a common European-American Middle East involvement.

It is felt to be needed because only secure energy supplies can stop an economic crisis that would be so bad as to make the 1932 crisis a mere prelude.

In other words, foreign trade policy and military policy are lumped together.

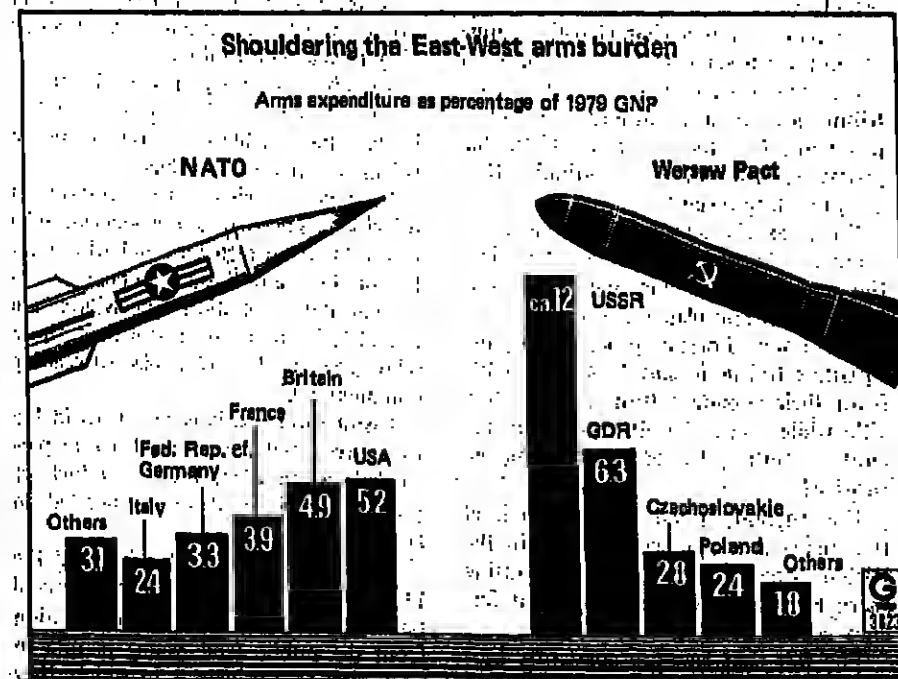
It is here that the study comes up with surprises. Never before has there been such an outspoken plea to treat the Middle East as an issue that is as important as Europe.

"No difference should be made between an aggressive Soviet attitude in the Middle East and in Europe so far as political consequences are concerned."

This calls for military measures that would prevent the outbreak of conflicts in the Middle East from spreading to Europe.

"It is part of the logic of a policy of geographic containment of military conflicts in the Middle East that the Europeans and the Americans maintain a military presence in that region and in other areas outside Europe."

This boils down to the formulation of



a post-detente doctrine. They no longer discuss whether detente is able or not.

It adopts the attitude that detente is dead tension must be released. In other words, not detente, tension is divisible.

The conclusion is that the Europeans and the Japanese must participate in safeguarding oil supplies. But they have to contribute to a rapid detente force.

This again raises the problem of detente which cannot be released. The formula: American soldiers, no money and American troops, no peace, may stay on the air for a long time.

On the other hand, this means: "American and European peace and money and American troops, no peace." As its staffers call it, receives complaints that Europe is leaving America in the lurch with its global burden.

They make a number of suggestions such as a qualitative improvement of American military personnel, more discussion on the challenges of the future in which top politicians are to be tested, the MBFR talks on mutual troop reductions must be governed by "realistic capabilities" rather than the number of troops, withdrawal from the CSCE area should the USSR invade Poland, finally, reduction of exports to the USSR.

The experts would be no experts if they did not call for an increase in expert committees and closer consultation.

Of all the proposals, the one that for a permanent summit of seven states would include security issues is the most plausible.

Anybody who remembers the resolutions since 1975 and the subsequent consequences will see this as a desperate attempt to overcome objective differences by personal charm.

For the French and the Americans whose Presidents have sweeping policy authority, such an idea has an attraction.

But for other countries, among them the Federal Republic of Germany, it would amount to no more than a foreign policy arabesque.

What would be more effective formation of small groups of key states that are interested in a particular region and are prepared to become involved there.

Since a central group includes major European states and the USA, Germany and South Africa, some 1,200 German-speaking listeners wrote from last year.

Though the bulk of the mail had to do with the German-language programme and contained wishes, suggestions, expressions of gratitude, praise and, of course, criticism, the *Welle* is increasingly becoming a sort of information exchange for questions on Germany.

They range from listeners wanting to know about German companies that can supply steel processing machinery and the difficulties of realising such ideas.

Even the non-military aspect of security is mentioned here and there. For instance, the booklet is a study of the difficulties of realising such ideas.

The book's merit lies elsewhere: at last provided a discussion that can be expanded. It has come national attention, and only a few more difficulties, but it is a step forward.

German-language mail from more than 150 countries and territories amounted to 54,000 items last year, and this represented the lion's share of mail.

Though 16,000 of these letters came from West Germany, more than from any other one place in the world, it was closely followed by Namibia, formerly German South-West Africa, Brazil, Argentina and South Africa. Some 1,200 German-speaking listeners wrote from last year.

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■ MEDIA

Deutsche Welle and Deutschlandfunk, world radio's voices of Germany

We were full of hatred when we left Germany in 1937. But *Deutsche Welle* (The Voice of Germany) has den sharing which cannot be released. The formula: American soldiers, no money and American troops, no peace, may stay on the air for a long time.

This quote from a letter by Freddy Howard of Hertis, England, is not and money and American troops, no peace, may stay on the air for a long time.

The four experts reject American complaints that Europe is leaving America in the lurch with its global burden.

They make a number of suggestions such as a qualitative improvement of American military personnel, more discussion on the challenges of the future in which top politicians are to be tested, the MBFR talks on mutual troop reductions must be governed by "realistic capabilities" rather than the number of troops, withdrawal from the CSCE area should the USSR invade Poland, finally, reduction of exports to the USSR.

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The Arabic mail (12,564 items) also did not only come from Arabic-speaking countries but from France, Austria, Sweden, etc.

The listeners' mail department handles some 8,000 letters a week and the trend is rising.

Deutsche Welle tries to be helpful by maintaining P.O. boxes in 24 developing countries so that the listeners can write at local postage rates rather than paying the high overseas rate.

Of course, much mail also means lots of criticism. But at least Asian complaints about poor reception can now be smoothed by pointing to the fact that a relay station in Sri Lanka is soon to become operative.

Unfortunately, a tight budget makes it hard to meet demands for the inclusion of additional languages.

What really flabbergasted the listeners' mail department was a listener who wanted to know why German politicians that are interviewed by the *Welle* speak such poor German.

Germany's most modern broadcasting stations on the southern periphery of Cologne house 2,400 staffers and stand up to 138 metres high.

The stations are *Deutsche Welle* and *Deutschlandfunk*, which have finally found a permanent home, after having operated from provisional premises for years.

Deutsche Welle maintained its studios and offices in various office buildings scattered throughout the city, and *Deutschlandfunk* began operations in early 1962 in a large old villa in the suburb of Marienburg.

What were formerly living rooms, bedrooms, parlours, etc. were turned into studios, with loosely laid cables all along the walls.

The furnishings were primitive but sound insulation was so outstanding that the Polish Embassy, which later moved into the building, asked that it be left.

The new high-rise buildings lack such welcome features as windows facing a somewhat overgrown garden with old trees.

But technically the new premises are outstanding. The acoustics are of the very first order, the sound insulation is tops and, of course, the whole complex is air-conditioned.

The huge high-rise buildings, visible from afar, give a dark and lifeless impression even in glaring sunlight.

Deutschlandfunk broadcasts in German 24 hours a day and has evening broadcasts in 14 European languages. Its listeners include not only people in both Germany and the rest of Europe but also people all over the Continent who are interested in a comprehensive picture of Germany.

Deutsche Welle, which is little known in Germany, fulfils the same function but broadcasts on short-wave and can be heard world-wide. Its broadcasts are in German and 33 foreign languages, including Sanskrit, and it broadcasts 90 hours a day.

Some 25,000 listeners wrote in French last year, but they were far outstripped by African languages: 42,000 wrote in Hausa and an equal number in Swahili.

But letters written in African languages did by no means come from Africa only. Many were mailed in Greece, Britain, Rumania and the USA.

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The programmes that start with the call sign based on *Es sucht der Bruder seine Brüder* are also transmitted via the Symphonie Franco-German communications satellite.

The *Deutsche Welle* subsidiary Transel has for some years been making foreign language films informing about West German politics, economics and cultural affairs.

In addition, there is an installation through which TV pictures can be converted from video tapes to 16mm film.

More than 1,000 copies a month are made for subsequent broadcasting by numerous foreign stations.

Central and South American stations are interested primarily in information, education, technology, science, art and literature plus sports and music.

African stations prefer topical German subjects, children's programmes and entertainment. Asian viewers usually opt for a mixed bag.

The Bonn government provided the 14-acre site for the new buildings. When the foundation stone was laid in the spring of 1974 everybody praised the excellent location along the planned city highway, but the highway failed to materialise.

The two radio stations share a library, archives, the electronic data processing

Klaus Schütz director-general at Deutsche Welle

The new director-general of *Deutsche Welle*, Klaus Schütz (SPD), outgoing ambassador to Israel and formerly mayor of West Berlin, told *Die Welt* recently that the short-wave station would "depict all aspects of Germany as it has always been."

Deutsche Welle's function, he said, is to put across the German view on important issues. The Bonn government might be the central authority but the German view could not be understood to be one-sidedly the government view.

The top 34 staffers guarantee that *Deutsche Welle* will do justice to this function. "I see no need for a 'revolution'," Herr Schütz told the newspaper.

He disagreed with the view that party-political influence on *Deutsche Welle* has become more pronounced with his appointment.

"I'm a Social Democrat, but so far as my new office is concerned, I don't consider myself the representative of any one political party."

He stressed that *Deutsche Welle* would not become a government station under his directorship.

"I was never a journalist and my appointment to the post won't make me one. But I'll see to it that the journalists can work as freely as possible."

Schütz, who is expected to assume his post in summer, hopes that the station will benefit from his experience in international cooperation as a state secretary in the Bonn Foreign Ministry under Willy Brandt and as ambassador to Israel.

This station, he said, would devote more attention to North-South problems but it would not become a station specialised in developing countries.

installation, workshops, the air conditioning plant and the emergency generator.

The various editorial offices all have their own studios on the same floor, while the 85-metre studio tower of *Deutsche Welle* houses 46 dust-free studios for radio plays, two of them with a floor area of 75 square metres each — something radio producers could only dream of before.

The TV section also contains the dubbing studios and many technical innovations, among them a converter for all TV systems to enable Transel to provide its programmes to suit every country.

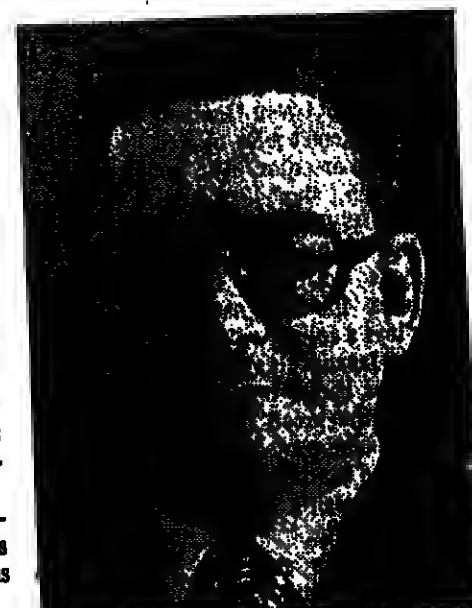
Artificial sound effects have virtually been done away with because the studios are equipped with wooden, stone and steel stairs, taps, doors and windows with various types of latches, paths of sand, tile and gravel plus numerous other such aids to "noises off."

Short-wave listeners will always be first to learn what's new in the world. Cologne radio experts recommend the BBC World Service at dawn, the Voice of America in the early morning hours, plus Radio Australia and, of course, *Deutsche Welle* at any time of day or night.

So before leaving home to go to work, listeners can already get the first news from America where it is just past midnight, from Australia where it is early afternoon and, of course, from Europe.

Incidentally, the foundation stone contains several documents, among them postage stamps from 156 countries, something to give future archaeologists a thing or two to puzzle over.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 18 March 1981)



Klaus Schütz
(Photo: Marianna von der Lanken)

Like his late predecessor Conrad Ahlers (SPD), Klaus Schütz was elected by the Radio Council on second ballot.

He said he was certain that Bonn would press for the implementation of those parts of the CSCE agreement which concern overseas broadcasting.

But the overall political situation also has a bearing on the effectiveness of *Deutsche Welle*. Said he: "I hope we won't be faced with new pressure."

Addressing himself to the East Bloc, he said: "Anybody who wants information on the Federal Republic of Germany will do well to tune in to *Deutsche Welle* and will also be well advised not to join its broadcasts."

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 18 March 1981)

BUSINESS

Fierce competition on Eurobond market

There is a bleak mood on the Eurobond market. Risks are growing, competition is getting tougher and banks are having to calculate ever more keenly.

Dilemmas are the order of the day. Take the credit negotiations with Poland. Polish debts have swelled to more than \$23bn, and the Poles have admitted at conferences in London and Paris that they are unable to pay. What is more they need further Western assistance.

If it were to stay on schedule, Warsaw would have to repay \$10.9bn this year. Its inability to do so leaves the Eurobanks with only two possibilities: They can reschedule the loans and provide new credits or they can put Poland on the spot.

There are, however, not only political considerations that speak against the latter action but also down-to-earth commercial exigencies.

If Poland were unable to make repayments on due date, the Eurobanks concerned would have to provide the necessary reserves in their balance sheets, and the consequences would be rather unpleasant.

As a way out of the dilemma they recommend that their national governments once more jump into the breach with guarantees. But this would mean burdening the taxpayers of the creditor countries with the Polish credit risk.

Another case in point is the negotiations about the DM10bn credit for the natural gas in return for pipelines deal between Germany and Russia.

The interest rates offered by the Soviet Union are unrealistic but negotiations linger on, though they are becoming increasingly more tedious.

One of the reasons for the continued talks is Germany's interest in energy supplies. But international competition also plays a role.

The Japanese government for one has given its banks operating on the Euro-market the green light for \$3bn credit for the same project.

A third example is the GDR, which is now canvassing the Euro-market with Soviet backing.

The GDR's net debt has risen to \$6bn. A credit consortium headed by the Paris-based Crédit Lyonnais has granted East Berlin's Foreign Trade Bank a new five-year roll-over credit of \$250m at a ridiculously low interest rate of 5/8th per cent above the London interbank offered rate.

What has prompted the Eurobanks to be so generous towards the East Bloc? Political considerations play a role; so do national interests in promoting exports to the Communist bloc.

Another important element is the money glut on the Euro-market, which has gained the upper hand over reticence. New billions from the Opec countries keep flooding the market month after month.

Granted, once in a while the Opec countries buy blocks of shares, real estate in Paris or precious metals and they also increasingly give direct credits to development banks.

But this is only a fraction of Opec surpluses which will again reach at least \$80bn this year, and the bulk of this money will continue to go to the major banks.

The Opec countries pin their faith on the fact that these banks are not seriously in jeopardy because no industrial nation will risk cracks in its banking system.

Seen in this light, it is all quite simple. The Opec countries pump money into the Euro-market, leaving it to the banks to worry about recycling petrodollars by channeling them back into the world economy, on the banks' account and at their risk, of course.

The number of countries still considered reasonably creditworthy this spring has declined still further. There are whole groups of countries in Africa, Latin America and Asia which, in the bankers' view, are barely creditworthy any longer.

But banks have learned from experience. The risk element is analysed more closely and they are now prepared to say no in certain cases.

And when new credit is extended to problem countries, this is usually done to maintain their ability to service interest at least. This again shows the debt stick in which the banks find themselves.

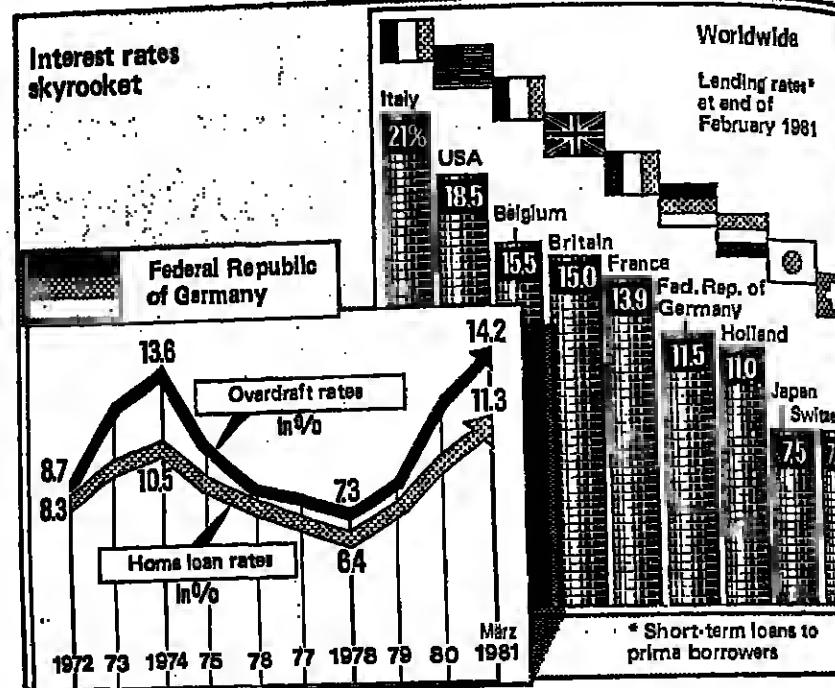
As a result, banks prefer to lend their money to rich industrial countries which now depend on international credit to balance their current accounts (among them the Federal Republic of Germany).

But here other problems arise. Lending money to powerful industrial countries is not always a profitable deal.

Competition on the money market is fierce and banks are lucky if they can command a margin of 3/8th of a percentage point, a margin hardly in keeping with the overall risks Eurobanks run.

The recent earthquake credit to Italy is a typical example. Bankers Trust, New York, promised to arrange a \$2bn credit on preferential terms, so to speak as a social gesture to alleviate misery.

But the Eurobanks to whom Bankers



Trust went for money were reluctant to go along and Bankers Trust had to leave its commitment.

A means by which the Eurobanks could get out of the current dilemma and retain the high influx of petrodollars was presented last year in New Orleans by Dr. Wilfried Guth of Deutsche Bank and reiterated in a lecture at St. Gallen University, Switzerland.

His idea is to harness the IMF, the World Bank and other development banks, which would be entrusted with recycling the petrodollars.

Ideally, says Guth, the Opec countries should take a risk and lend their money directly to the developing countries. But they are reluctant to do so, for obvious reasons.

The second-best solution would be a recycling system in which the banks would only act as brokers or a sort of clearing house for petrodollars. They would lend this money to international institutions.

The IMF and the World Bank would be backed by member-nations, in other words, essentially by the taxpayers of Western industrial nations.

All these are just spotlights beamed on a complex situation. They show the extent to which the oil crisis has affected the world. They also give rise to disquieting vistas of the future.

Heinz Brestel

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 18 March 1981)

Exports face Japanese challenge

A cursory glance at the economic data of the world's major exporting nations makes it hard to understand why there is so much talk of a Japanese export offensive.

Recent figures released by the Institute for the German Economy show that the United States accounts for 10.9 per cent of the world's exports, with Germany ranking a close second with its 10.5 per cent. Japan lags far behind with its 6.3 per cent.

But this is deceptive. While German business only just managed to stand its ground in the past few years, and even that only because Britain and America declined in the export sector, the Japanese have been gaining ground continuously.

What worries the Germans particularly is the fact that the Japanese are concentrating on exactly that type of goods with which Germany has been particularly successful on foreign markets: high-calibre capital and consumer goods.

First the Japanese overtook Germany in precision engineering and optical instruments, then they followed this up in the consumer electronics sector.

Right now the automobile and electrical industries in Germany are fighting a rearguard action.

Even though mechanical engineering still manages to hold on to its lead world-wide, here, too, Japan is catching up.

The Japanese operate along the same lines that accounted for Germany's economic success after World War II. Highly skilled labour uses the most modern of technology and production methods to make goods that are exactly what the market wants.

German industry will have to step up its research and development sector if it is to hold its position as one of the world's major exporters.

Rainer Diemann

(Nordwest-Zeitung, 10 March 1981)

Grain embargo was a flop

The European Community's grain embargo against the Soviet Union in response to the invasion of Afghanistan has remained ineffectual.

A classified study by the EEC Commission shows that in 1980 the European Community exported more grain to the USSR than ever before.

Following the January 1980 Washington boycott decision the Community undertook not to fill the gap created by the American embargo.

Yet the EEC in the first half of 1980 shipped more than 842,000 tons of grain to the USSR, quadrupling its normal shipments.

In addition, the Soviet Union during this period received 93,000 tons of 31,000 tons of poultry and 380,000 tons of sugar from EEC stocks.

Butter exports were discontinued due to massive protests from Germany and Britain. But this happened after the Russians had already received 120,000 tons.

The quotas to be supplied under the boycott provisions were 70,000 tons of butter and between 200,000 and 400,000 tons of grain a year.

The final figures for 1980, which are still under wraps but have leaked out to some extent, substantiate the ineffectiveness of the embargo.

All that has been learned so far is that the Soviet Union managed to come most of its agricultural requirements from EEC supplies after the USA embargo.

France, which has been demanding for months that the embargo be lifted, can now point to the study, which shows that the boycott was ignored.

France's farmers, who had a bumper crop in 1980, are pressing for exports to the USSR where the 1980 harvest, according to information from American sources, amounted to only 179 million tons.

Canada lifted its embargo as far back as 29 November 1980 and promised to supply Moscow with 5 million tons of grain in 1981.

US President Reagan promised in an election campaign that he would lift the embargo immediately after his inauguration to safeguard farmers' interests.

He has since changed his mind and will continue the embargo for the time being.

(Allgemeine Zeitung, 13 March 1981)

Russians stall on terms of natural gas deal

Talks between Bonn and Moscow are not going as smoothly as should. Yet it is safe to assume that the DM10bn natural gas in return for gas contract.

It is here in particular that the talks have run into difficulties. A spokesman for one of the banks in a consortium of 20 which is to provide the DM10bn credit recently said that negotiations over interest rates had completely bogged down.

Some of the banks have refused to accept the 9.75 per cent provisionally

agreed. The Russians, annoyed anyway by the talks are progressing so slowly, now definitely said that they will increase interest rates any longer.

According to Moscow, it is the German banks who have put the spanner in the works. But in another trouble

of Soviet-German energy relations lies squarely with Moscow.

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tons, which is more of a blow for Italy than it would have been for West Germany which last year bought 3.5 million tons of Soviet crude, accounting for some three per cent of total oil imports.

As a result, Bonn is not particularly alarmed by the news from Moscow because, as an oil industry spokesman puts it: "Russian oil is incredibly expensive and not of the best quality."

It is possible that the alleged "technical difficulties" are meant to cover up for the fact that Soviet oil exploration has fallen short of target.

It is a well-known fact that the Russians are as troubled by oil shortages as is the West.

Granted, they have enormous reserves, but they are in regions that are inaccessible and the technical and climatic difficulties there are incomparably greater than in the Arabian desert.

In any event, oil production is far short of target. According to the *Financial Times*, the 1980 production target was 640 million tons but only 603 million tons were actually produced.

Output between 1980 and 1985 will rise by only one per cent a year, which is totally inadequate to stave the growing oil thirst of Soviet industry even if industrial growth also falls far short of expectations.

Moreover, the Kremlin also has problems with its East Bloc trading partners, who last year bought 80 million tons of

oil. The Russians, annoyed anyway by the talks are progressing so slowly, now definitely said that they will increase interest rates any longer.

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(Allgemeine Zeitung, 13 March 1981)

Growing pressure on Bundesbank to lift credit squeeze

They also have to do something about the growing current account deficit.

As happened 30 years ago, more foreign exchange has been leaving the country in the past two years than has been coming in. But unlike then, currency restrictions are now out of the question.

So here we are, caught in a cleft stick. Our oil bill is rising and so is the foreign exchange amount we have to pay to the Opec countries.

But the sheikhs no longer use this money to buy mammoth projects from us such as harbours, roads, housing and factories. They are troubled by a lack of skilled labour which money alone cannot buy.

So what can we do to bring back the petrodollars? The Bundesbank's idea is to offer the sheikhs a stable deutschemark and attractive interest rates and so manage to keep the balance of payments deficit within tolerable limits.

The trouble is that this drives the economy into a nosedive. On the face of it, the situation seems hopeless. But is it really?

Perhaps there could be a way out of the industrial countries would stop thinking only of themselves.

They could join forces and prompt the Opec countries to invest their money where it will do the most good for humanity as a whole, in the developing nations and above all the poorest of the poor.

Helmut Roessler
(Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt, 20 March 1981)

(Allgemeine Zeitung, 13 March 1981)

Exports to East Bloc

It has been customary for the past few years to speak of German exports to the East Bloc as stagnating at a high level.

This is supposed to have a positive ring and convey the idea that German shipments to the East have not collapsed as a result of the general political situation.

But clichés should always make you think. The fact is that German exports to the Comecon countries have risen by a mere 11.4 per cent nominally since 1975.

In other words, the growth rate has fallen far short of price increases, which boils down to a decline in real terms. Yet German imports from the East Bloc have more than doubled.

After the steep rise in imports from the West in the first half of the 1970s, this change did not come as a surprise. It was primarily due to detente and an economic change of course in the East Bloc.

Imported technology was to help the East catch up economically. Most East Bloc countries were therefore prepared to borrow heavily from the West, unlike in the 1960s.

But indebtedness reached such proportions as to start worrying the East Bloc. As a result, there was another change of course in the mid-1970s.

Now exports to the West were to be boosted and imports curbed in order to achieve a balance of trade. Most countries were successful, though to varying degrees.

In 1975, Germany's balance of trade with the East showed a surplus of DM8.8bn; by last year this had shrunk to DM2bn.

But indebtedness to the West was not the only reason for the East Bloc's curbs on imports. They were also due to the realisation that a modern plant can only operate as efficiently as in the West if there is the skilled labour to run it, if a standard of quality is maintained and if there are adequate transport routes and energy supplies.

In many cases these prerequisites did not exist. As a result, the simple expedient of paying for a plant from the export proceeds of the goods produced by it did not work.

This fallacy is one of the main reasons for Poland's economic straits and for the cancellation of mammoth Chinese orders from the West.

The development of the infrastructure necessary for such major projects by far exceeds the capabilities of these countries.

In fact, the days of mammoth projects, with few exceptions, are over so far as trade with the East is concerned.

Not only China but most East Bloc countries are now concentrating on modernising existing industries. In addition, they want to put their neglected agriculture into order and to boost the consumer goods industry.

This does not mean that they will forgo Western technology. On the contrary, modernisation also calls for it. But the range of goods supplied to the East will change and sales of large-scale plant will go down still further.

Trade with the Soviet Union could well take a somewhat different course.

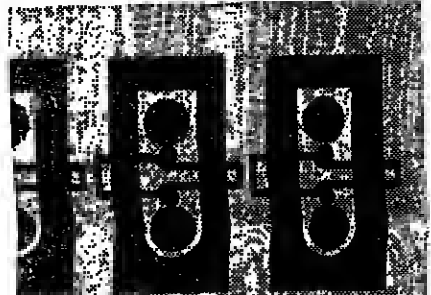
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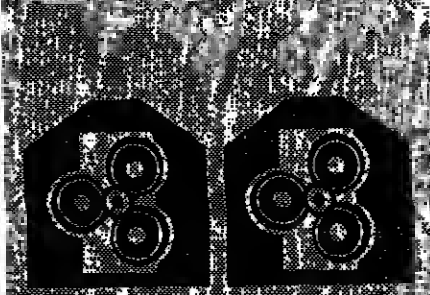
Machinery, Plants and Systems



Metallurgical Plant
Integrated plant blast furnaces, steel mills, continuous casters, electro-metallurgical plant.



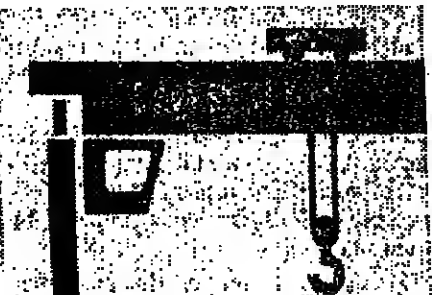
Rolling Mills
Rolling mills for various grades of steel, stainless steel, aluminum, copper, brass, etc.



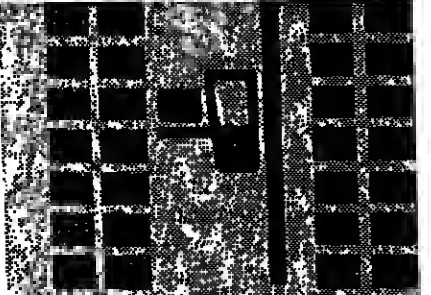
Pipe Making
Plant and machinery for the production of various types of pipes, tubes, etc.



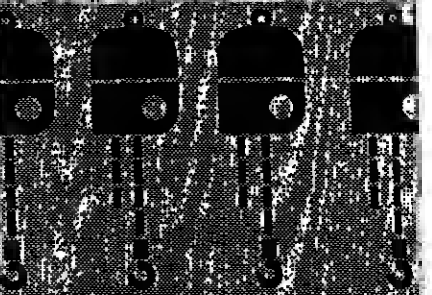
Compressors
Centrifugal, reciprocating, etc. for various industrial purposes.



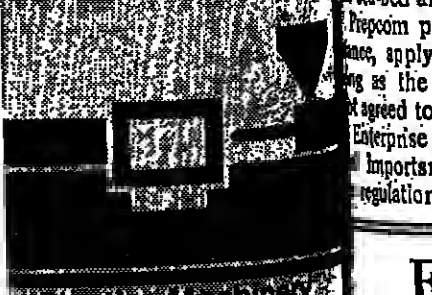
Cranes
Overhead cranes, slewing cranes and jibs, suspension cranes and track systems, and steel mill cranes.



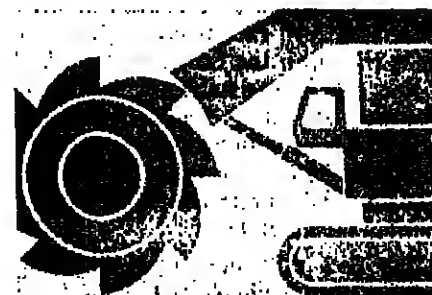
Distribution Systems
Main distribution and water supply systems, etc.



Components
Production of various components for machinery and equipment.



Machine Tools
Machine tools for various industrial purposes.



Bulk Handling
Bucket, wheel excavators, reclaimers and belt conveyor systems, container handling systems.



Mining Equipment
Mining equipment for various types of mines.



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Construction equipment for various types of construction projects.



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COMMODITIES

Reagan administration muscles in on UN Law of the Sea Conference

The UN Conference of the Law of the Sea went into its tenth session in New York on 9 March. It has met regularly since 1973.

Its brief is to review the law of the sea as a whole and to prepare a draft convention on all aspects of the subject. Given the comprehensive and manifold nature of issues on the conference agenda and the number of countries and interests represented, it is hardly surprising the conference has proved such a headache.

Yet since August 1980 a preliminary convention draft dealing with most of the problems that have arisen has been under consideration.

The tenth session is intended to settle the few outstanding issues, admittedly important ones, by 24 April 1981 so the convention can be signed without further ado in Caracas this autumn.

Several conference timetables have been by the board in the past but the current plan has so far been generally realistic.

The tenth session is intended to concentrate on three main groups of issues. The first is whether and, if so, to what extent international organisations are to be entitled to sign the convention. This point is of great importance to the European Community.

A related issue is what national liberation movements are to be entitled to membership by the terms of the convention. It is sure to prove controversial. The second concerns the body that is to supervise sea-bed and ocean-floor mining until such time as the convention comes into force. The powers of this body, the preparatory commission, are to extend far beyond technicalities.

It will, in the final analysis, pass the test in which the Sea-Bed Authority, or whatever, is to supervise exploitation of sea-bed and ocean floor.

Dispute procedural rules will, for instance, apply to the Enterprise for as long as the countries concerned have not agreed to others. Enterprise procedures will be of crucial importance in implementing special regulations.

East Bloc

Continued from page 7

of its current-account position which has improved due to price increases for primary energy.

But there are limits here too, even with German shipments to the Soviet Union rose by close to 20 per cent in 1980. This growth rate was largely due to purchases in connection with the Olympic Games.

This year's trade with the East Bloc will be marked by the East's efforts to improve its current account position.

Willingness to borrow has also been reduced by high interest rate levels. So as German imports from the East are depressed, they have slowed down due to economic stagnation.

To make matters worse, competition always becomes fiercer in a recession. As a result, we should be grateful for small gains and be satisfied with stagnation at a high level.

Hans-Jürgen Mahke
(Die Welt, 7 March 1981)



The third is safeguards for the extremely heavy investment made by mining companies before the convention comes into force.

Exploration of the sea and construction of pilot plant are unlikely to go ahead for as long as companies are not assured of being able to benefit from this spadework later.

Investors from countries that are signatories to the convention should enjoy priority.

When others apply for the right to work in an area there must be no question of the rights of the company that originally explored the area being in any way prejudiced.

The developing countries have yet to accept such proposals.

These issues alone would have been problems enough for the tenth session, but the conference now unexpectedly faces even tougher issues.

The Reagan administration has announced that it does not feel bound by the results achieved at the previous nine sessions, arrived at by consensus as they were.

The draft as it stands was discussed item by item until no delegation expressly objected to the wording. By this token the US government had not objected to the results achieved.

The State Department now says the debate will no longer be able to be con-

cluded at the end of the tenth session. Washington, it says, is still in the process of reviewing the serious problems that have arisen in the course of the conference and its results so far.

America will not be objecting to coastal states' rights being substantially extended in coastal waters. As a coastal state it stands to benefit from this particular change.

Exploitation of the sea-bed is another matter, however. It will be the first time an international organisation has ever mined, processed and marketed raw materials in this context.

Private companies are required by the terms of the current negotiating text to sell to the Enterprise at fair and reasonable prices their technology and that of their suppliers.

A compulsory transfer of private property is thus envisaged, which is a new departure in the law of property as an aspect of international affairs.

In terms of free trade this mandatory transfer of know-how may arguably be warranted inasmuch as the Authority is the custodian of the riches of the sea as a common heritage of mankind.

The same cannot be said of the further obligation envisaged, that of turning over the details to competing companies from other countries.

The Reagan administration appears to be reserving the right to reject this dirigist and protectionist system either entirely or in part as unacceptable.

The Americans may have in mind the repercussions of the system for the law of the sea.

They may also have in mind its consequences for the future shape of international economic ties as a whole.

After the complex and protracted negotiations that led to the results as they stand, this turning point in US views will not be taken kindly by the majority of delegations at the conference.

Yet the Americans may, for two reasons, succeed in bringing about changes even at this late stage in the proceedings.

First, the increase in coastal states' powers as envisaged in the convention is already a certainty. The results accomplished by the conference in this respect have gained international acceptance to a large extent and been put into practice.

So the US position is far from unfavourable on this point.

Second, for both power-political and geographical reasons it is doubtful whether a new law of the sea convention that failed to meet with US approval could attain much practical significance.

In past negotiations the United States has been concerned primarily with the military consequences of a new convention, especially its provisions for straits.

Once satisfactory arrangements had been made on this point the Carter administration was evidently prepared to accept sea-bed solutions that could hardly be seen as in keeping with market forces.

The Reagan administration was so strongly in favour of allowing market forces to take their course that this viewpoint was bound to be called into question.

Given the technology-orientated, commodity-dependent economy of the Federal Republic of Germany, the importance of any change in the convention draft along such lines is self-evident.

Dr Rudolf Dolzer
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 10 March 1981)

Bonn joins select band of Antarctic powers

which is merely an ordinary member of the treaty organisation, proved unfounded.

Membership of the consultative group was granted in acknowledgement of Antarctic research by West German scientists and the Bonn government's Antarctic research programme.

They were judged to testify to a lasting interest in the Antarctic, especially the last-minute establishment of the first German year-round base camp.

Virtually at the last minute the site of the camp had to be shifted to the Jebel ice shelf in Atka Bay. Construction was greatly hampered by snow and storms.

The original site on the Filchner ice shelf had to be abandoned after unusually thick ice in the Weddell Sea this year stopped the German supply ships from getting through.

Bonn has so far invested roughly DM260m in the Antarctic research programme. Fundamental German research interests were at stake, former Bonn Research Minister Volker Hauff once said.

As a country traditionally associated with both the arts and the sciences Germany was duty-bound, he felt, to contribute towards research into a continent that was still largely marked in white on the map.



But issues of more immediate political importance are likely to arise before long. They will include exploration and exploitation of natural resources beneath the eternal ice.

This is an issue on which the consultative committee has the last word. A convention to protect the 'living' riches of the Antarctic waters has already been drafted; a further convention on mineral resources is to follow.

More than 100 Antarctic recommendations have so far been made by this inner circle of countries.

They have dealt with specially protected areas, animal catches, environmental protection and Antarctic tourism, which has increased fast and furiously.

The Soviet Union in particular is said to be keen on environmental considerations, arguably with ulterior motives. Russia is obviously anxious to stall Western prospecting and exploitation of the continent's natural resources until such time as it can compete with Western technology.

Hartmut J. Keppner/dpa
(Der Tagesspiegel, 7 March, 1981)

■ THE ARTS

Prussia's architect

Karl Friedrich Schinkel, who was born 200 years ago in Neuruppin, near Berlin, was impressed at an early age by the monumental patios of Ancient Greek and Roman architecture.

He toured Italy, as befitted a Romantic enthusiast, and in Rome was noted as a promising youngstar by Wilhelm von Humboldt, the Prussian ambassador. During the lean years of the Napoleonic occupation he earned a living for himself and his family as a painter of idealistic landscapes and imitation medieval city scenes.

He astounded his contemporaries with theatrically painted (one might almost say stage) versions of historic events.

He introduced a new style in stage set design, simplifying it, and designed all manner of buildings, furniture and the like.

Castles were his favourite, but he also designed buildings for order, also bridges, chairs, tables, desks, the Iron Cross and Arkona lighthouse on the Baltic island of Rügen.

He devoted years to the upkeep and



Karl Friedrich Schinkel
(Photo: Historia)

completion of Cologne cathedral and rebuilt Stolzenfels castle, near Koblenz, for the Crown Prince once the Rhineland had been restored to Prussia.

In 1838 he was appointed architect-general of Prussia. By that time he was incurably ill but his reputation in Germany was unsurpassed. The Schinkel style was in universal demand.

Schinkel was a clergyman's son who showed musical talent and an interest in the theatre of an early age. But he was always determined to be an architect.

His mother moved to Berlin, where he made the acquaintance of Friedrich Gilly, whose 1797 competition model of a monument to Frederick the Great both delighted Schinkel and decided film on his style for life.

The monument was to be a kind of new Acropolis, a monumental recreation of the Ancient world but simplified in design along the lines of French revolutionary architecture.

Schinkel often made Gothic and at times even Oriental departures, but basically he remained true to a strict cubic form, nobly simplified and based on the Ancient Greek style.

He always bore in mind the purpose of the building he was to design but his



The Prussian royal palace in Berlin as it looked in about 1840
(Photo: Historia)

Georgian style laid the groundwork of his fame and was imitated by his successors, especially in Berlin, of course.

He toured Italy in 1803, looking at his first Gothic cathedrals in Prague and Vienna en route. Venetian he termed the racine, while in Rome he came to Humboldt's attention, which was later to gain him access to high society in Berlin.

This point is worth noting, since careers are not like pennies from heaven.

In Italy he was impressed not only by Ancient Roman but also by Renaissance architecture. He returned to Berlin via Paris in 1805.

There he made friends with artists sharing similar views, such as Brentano, Tieck, Arnim and Grimm. Rauch, the sculptor, was to work alongside Schinkel for decades. He was a lifelong friend of Beethoven, a leading tradesman of the age.

He embarked on a painting career for lack of opportunity as an architect. Prussia offered little in the way of work in his chosen career before 1815.

He was a dilettante at the aasel, but in the best sense of the term, drawing and sketching about 3,000 Mediterranean views, Scandinavian landscapes and medallion scenes.

He also painted about 60 oil paintings, anonymous panoramas. His last major painting dated 1825, at the height of phil-Hellenism, was entitled A View of Greece in Flower.

"Everyone who has seen this landscape is amazed," wrote Bettina von Armin, "and I shouldn't be at all surprised if it were to earn him more fame than his buildings."

But for once she was wrong. His work as an architect is rated much more highly than his heroic landscapes with their marble buildings and wide-ranging perspectives.

It has also outlived his countless sets for the Berlin Schauspielhaus, designed between 1816 and 1838 and much admired at the time.

His first public building, the Neue

Prolific composer



Georg Philipp Telemann
(Photo: Historia)

ed down as organist at St. Jacobi, the Hamburg church of St. James, a much more modest appointment.

Bach was not accepted as cantor of St. Thomas's, Leipzig, in 1722 until Telemann, whom Leipzig would like to have hired, had turned down the post.

Posterity rewarded him with oblivion. Bach held no grudge against the more successful musician. Telemann simply had a knack for looking after his better interests.

Maybe it was the result of a balanced,

Wache in Berlin, built between 1818 and 1818, is probably his most popular. It is a bastion with a Doric part-brick, part-stone, and a solid combination of the Greek and Roman styles. It is quietly grand, nobly and testifies to this day to the power of Prussia.

In 1818 he designed a new Schauspielhaus on Gendarmenmarkt, to replace the theatre that had been destroyed by fire. Its classic exterior well matched by its sparse but functional use of space within.

His third major classical building most important for the city, the Altes Museum, with a wide frontage, a flat roof, like most of his work.

It was a rectangular building with courtyards separated by a colonnade metres tall.

The frontage consisted of 18 columns. It was Athens on the common German epithet for perfect harmony with the Romantheon.

Outside Berlin and Brandenburg designed the main building of the University, the Schlosswache in Bonn, the planetarium in Bonn, the Brunnen in Aachen and Burg Stein.

As a custodian of his country's architectural heritage he kept an eye on churches in the Rhineland, on the Nigra, and forestalled the demolition of the cloisters of Bonnminster.

Above all, he hoped to have Cologne cathedral, "this magnificent monument and free, surrounded by green terraces extending to the banks of the Rhine."

He died on 9 October 1841 and was buried in Dorotheenstadt cemetery, the heart of what is now East Berlin.

Werner Steinhilber

(Köln: Stadt-Anzeiger, 12.10.1981)

sanguine disposition to which his son later testified. Telemann, he found it easy to strike up conversations, success never made him arrogant.

He wrote no fewer than three biographies. They clearly indicate his well-nigh palve delight with success, a frank admission to having borrowed ideas from other composers, especially French.

He was also able to make friends with other musicians. From 1702 until his death he was on the best of terms with the popular British composer, who borrowed motifs from Telemann's music for a table for operatic overtures of his.

From 1706 he was on good terms with Bach. He was godfather to Bach's son Carl Philipp Emanuel.

Telemann was a versatile musician who created a style of his own, exposing German music to the influence of music from a variety of European countries.

On the threshold of classical music, used themes from Polish, folk, and, more particularly, French themes.

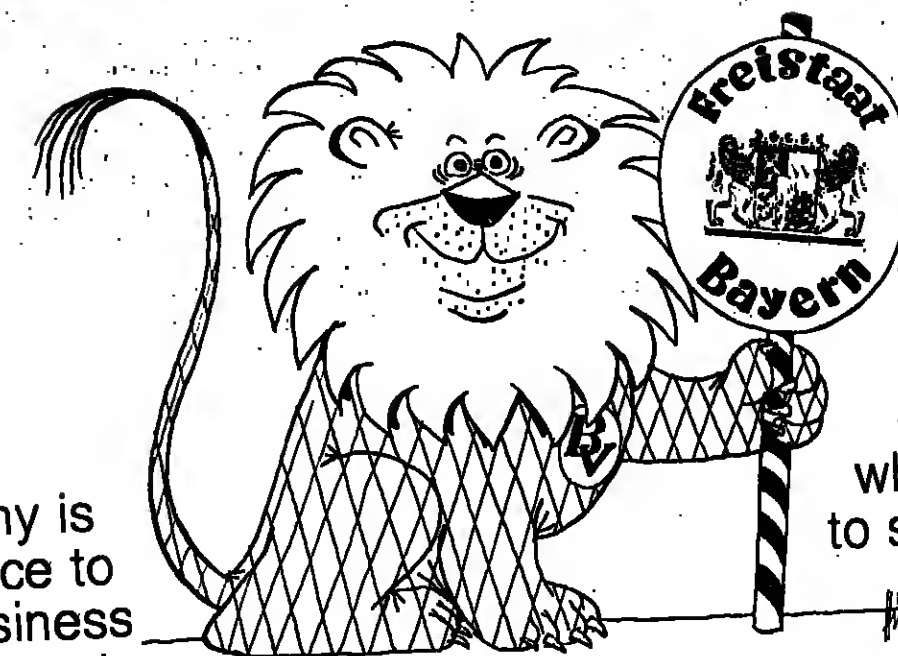
In the Italian comic opera style, Pimpino or The Unequal Marriage, 1725, was a pioneering achievement in Germany, coming before Pergolesi's Serva Padrone.

Nowadays his chamber and instrumental music are most popular, both because of the current tendency to look for music on authentic period instruments.

But as a church musician and composer of a 1744 St. Luke's Passion, he is currently an also-ran in comparison with Bach, whom he no less clearly shone as a contemporary.

Maybe it was the result of a balanced,

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■ GASTARBEITER

No easy answers on migrant workers

A recent congress organised by Arnoldshain Protestant Church academy, near Frankfurt, dealt with aliens policy in the 1980s.

It was attended by both Germans and foreigners and highlighted the difficulties in dealing with this problem.

Discussions on aliens policy are anything but easy today. Be it over a beer in the pub or among academics, Germans are usually in sharp disagreement over what is to be done on this issue.

Views range from rightist radical slogans like out with foreigners to humanitarian calls for full rights.

But the discussion becomes even more confusing when the foreigners themselves take part in it. The reason is simple. There is no such simple thing as foreigners.

There isn't even such a thing as just plain Turks. Of the 1.4 million Turks living in this country, 200,000 are Alevis, people close to the Shiites; 150,000 are Kurds who are repressed back home and 30,000 are Christians. But most are Sunnites.

In addition, it is not only the intensity of religious faith that varies widely (usually it is less pronounced in Turkey than in other Middle East countries) but also political conviction.

The influence of radical Turkish groupings in this country is still limited, but it could well increase should these foreign workers feel discrimination is too much. All this does not make it any easier to discuss the matter.

The congress was marked by a frank discussion between Germans and foreigners. The issue in a nutshell was how the Federal Republic of Germany was to cope with the challenge of 4.5 million foreigners who wanted to stay in the country for good.

Must we ask of these people that they adapt to our standards and values and assimilate or should they be relegated to ghettos?

Should we perhaps accept that we have no choice but to live with these people in what must be down to a multi-cultural society?

The discussion was relatively business-like until three representatives of the Cologne-based Islamic Cultural Centre arrived unheralded.

Shortly thereafter, the representative of the Federation of Turkish Workers Associations walked out demonstratively, saying he could not stay under the same roof with fascists.

Even when the director of the academy pointed out that the congress was open to all comers, the representative remained unyielding and left.

It has long been known that the Keran lectures of the Islamic Cultural Centre, which is part of the Süleymani movement, propagate a fundamentalist and militant form of Islam.

It is also known that a clergyman belonging to this sect a couple of years ago addressed a crowd of 3,000 promoting right-wing extremist and racist ideas.

On the other hand, the Turkish Workers Associations in this country are also frowned upon at home.

They are close to the German Communist Party and, as their broadsheet *Turkei Information* shows, are more concerned with politics in Turkey than

with the problems of their fellow-countrymen in Germany.

In view of this animosity between some of the foreigners' organisations, it takes a great deal of idealism to engage in a frank discussion with foreigners who live in Germany.

Many ask themselves if it is not utopian to attempt to help people who come from different civilisations to make their home here and become part of society.

Hans-Jürgen Schilling, secretary-general of the German Red Cross, warned against any humanitarian illusions. As unemployment became more acute it would become more difficult to make up for omissions in integrating these people during boom years.

He called for a gentle and humanitarian repatriation of some of the foreigners resident in Germany.

Few of the participants at the congress shared his pessimistic views on integration prospects. The congress was attended by some 70 people representing the academic world, the Churches, political parties, government authorities and a number of foreigners' organisations.

The former ombudsman for aliens' affairs, Heinz Köhn, was unable to express his views on the subject because he had opted out of the congress without giving a reason.

Protestant clergyman Jürgen Miksch, Frankfurt, adopted a Christian stance when he said:

"We brought these people to Germany to help us become even more affluent. Now those who want to stay here should be given equal rights."

"As a result, the Germans must come to terms with the fact that they will have to live a multi-cultural society."

"Though this is no patent solution for any aliens policy, it is a starting point from which to think further."

Other representatives of the Protestant clergy went along with this view but said that the integration of the various

ethnic groups should not be an assimilation that was foisted on them as happened in the late 19th century with the Poles who came to work in the Ruhr.

Instead, the foreigners who have already done their bit in adapting to German society, even if this was restricted to becoming punctual and observing traffic regulations, should be left at least some of their cultural identity. After all, this is no more than is granted Jews or Gypsies.

Miksch held that an aliens policy should never aim at one-sided but at mutual integration. Now, he said, it was the Germans' turn to adapt to a multi-cultural society. They must try to understand the foreigners and help remove barriers.

This calls for a great deal of patience, courage and willingness to learn, something that must start in kindergarten and at school and extend to cultural events, libraries and sports clubs, last but not least, congregations.

Living together in a multi-cultural society must not only be seen as a burden but as an enrichment and a chance of expanding horizons, he said.

Another participant asked why as many of us have come to enjoy Yugoslav, Greek, Italian or Indonesian food while hesitating to familiarise ourselves with other aspects of foreign civilisations.

Miksch said that this lack of open-mindedness could be due to the Germans' fear of losing their own cultural identity.

Practitioners representing the authorities, the business community and the trade unions did not contradict but said that we must take into account that this fear has something to do with figures.

If 4.5 million foreigners could make 57 million Germans insecure, what would happen should there be an economic crisis and the birth rate of Germans continued its decline?

Karl-Friedrich Eckstein, a staff member of the ombudsman for aliens' affairs, said that all possibilities of limiting the ratio of foreigners among us should be explored lest we lose what remains of our integration ability.

Ceunt van Magnis of the Association of Hesse Employers said: "We must draw a line and there is no getting away from this."

The representative of the Trade Unions Federation avoided saying anything on the tolerance level for the ratio of foreigners in Germany but stressed that relations between Germans and foreign workers are not always good.

Some accuse their foreign fellow-workers of lacking esprit de corps and of continuing to work while the others attend staff meetings.

Moreover, he said, foreigners are more reluctant to join the unions.

German workers, he said, went up the career ladder because the foreigners were prepared to do the dirty work.

Even so, he held, it remains difficult to convince the Germans that the children of foreigners need costly preparatory courses before they can receive vocational training.

It appears that many German workers fear that the business community could attempt to alleviate the shortage of skilled labour by special courses for the children of foreigners.

One of these courses has been organised and financed by the Federal Labour Office in Nuremberg and has an enrolment of 15,000.

The trade unions' views on these measures are controversial although it is generally agreed that such courses contribute towards integration.

But such help towards integration was useless unless it was made use of by the foreigners themselves, said sociologist Professor Fürstenberg.

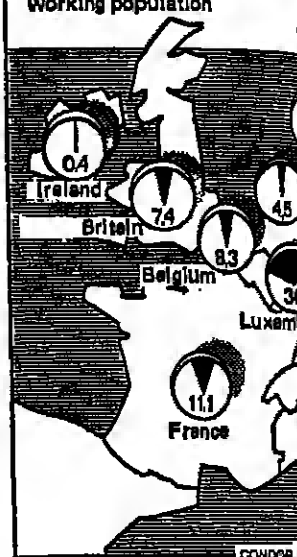
He said, on the basis of a study made in Berlin, that only some foreign workers are prepared to undergo a complete integration process, starting with learning German, via naturalisation to family relations with Germans.

The others, he said, only use the opportunity to make as much money as possible in as short a time as possible and then return home. These people want to live in cheap quarters and usually turn down better and more expensive housing.

A Frankfurt study also shows that the number of those willing to return home is greatest in low-rent ghetto housing where only seven per cent want to stay in Germany.

On the periphery of Frankfurt, which is less heavily populated with foreigners, the quota of those who want to stay is 30 per cent.

MIGRANT WORKERS as percentage of working population



According to Professor Fürstenberg, many of those who want to integrate and stay here are not ambitious German film ever made. time and find themselves caught between two cultures.

But they are hard put to make a clear-cut decision. As a result, the studio or on location in Montreux, Switzerland and Leyla in Switzerland and Berlin, Germany.

Instead, they should be given the opportunity to integrate and stay here. There will be a film crew of mere 100, and 100 costumes from Munich, Berlin, Zurich and Vienna will help recreate the turn-of-the-century setting.

These people must be given the right to shape their lives as they see fit. It is not up to Germans to tell them what a "life worthy of beings" is — as for instance by telling them what the floor area of their family home should be.

Professor Fürstenberg pointed to migration studies in the United States which showed that minorities can become emancipated unless they make an effort in that direction.

It was therefore pointless to try integration through financial means. Instead, the industrious and enterprising should be given an opportunity in their careers which would aid initiative.

He added that he was moderately optimistic on integration but that time and conflict would have to be used.

There are indications that the workers are trying to find "sociological niches" where they can adapt to pressure.

Some start a business of their own, such as a small tailoring shop, a bar or a grocery. This provides the family with a job which means many of those belonging to the generation of foreigners will not seek work in industry.

Indeed, they show Germans a little about running a small business. For instance, the German greengrocer makes a point of polishing his apples.

This trend towards going into business will increase if foreigners are deprived of career opportunities. Most of the majority of the population come from a minority and certain activities develop into a monopoly for foreign workers.

Such a vocational minority would certainly reserved jobs and envious of career opportunities of the others turn into a social time bomb. More so than the number of jobs in the country.

Katrin Meyer (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 14 May 1980)

THE SCREEN

Geissendörfer directs five-hour TV film of Thomas Mann's *Magic Mountain*

When Thomas Mann felt in 1928 that plans to film *The Magic Mountain*, his novel set in a Swiss sanatorium, were too ambitious and would be abandoned.

Abandoned they were, until March 1971, when Hans W. Geissendörfer began in Montreux location filming of a five-hour film and TV screen version of the novel.

Director Geissendörfer, who else wrote the screenplay, is thus out to disprove the 1929 Lübeck Nobel laureate, who at Mann forecast, it will definitely be a screen epic.

Producer Franz Seitz is not keen on perspectives such as the costliest and who have been in Germany for the longest time and find themselves caught between two cultures.

But they are hard put to make a clear-cut decision. As a result, the studio or on location in Montreux, Switzerland and Leyla in Switzerland and Berlin, Germany.

Instead, they should be given the opportunity to integrate and stay here. There will be a film crew of mere 100, and 100 costumes from Munich, Berlin, Zurich and Vienna will help recreate the turn-of-the-century setting.

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In the novel Hans Castorp, a Hamburg shipowner's son, spends seven magic years up in the mountains. Played by Christoph Eichhorn, he originally plans merely to visit his cousin, played by Alexander Radzgun, for a few weeks.

He is captivated by the strange world of the sick, the lust for life and love of people some of whom face death, and soon acclimatizes himself.

Castorp indeed himself falls ill and in love with the beautiful Clawdia Chauchat, played by Marie-France Pisier, who spends her last night in the sanatorium with him.

Years later she returns, accompanied by a man of the world, Mynheer Pepercorn, played by Rod Steiger, who later commits suicide in unusual circumstances.

A number of important scenes are being shot in the Montreux Palace, a grand old hotel that used to be patronized by Hemingway. Simonon still drinks a daily aperitif at the bar.

The Aga Khan and his family are regular guests. Oil sheikhs daily leave their wives behind here in closed suites before heading for the city lights.

Seitz has hired the conference and society rooms of the hotel for a week for 18,000 francs.

In the grand salon 10 make-up artists start at six in the morning making up 160 extras for the camera.

A buffet made of papier mache (be-

cause the spotlights are too hot) has been set in the bridge salon.

The film technicians' metal cases litter the club room floor, interspersing superb period furniture.

Rod Steiger, wearing a cape and a sailor's cap, sits patiently for hours at a time at a table in the impressive white and gold congress hall.

His big flare-up scene at dinner was filmed the day before; today all he has to do is watch Clawdia and Castorp kiss; he sees them in a mirror.

"Leave us alone, my child," is all he says, putting the hurt pride of an ageing man into these five words.

"Pepercorn is a man who values the gifts of life," says Steiger. "When he has reason to fear he is losing the ability to feel emotion, to love, he chooses death. I can understand him."

Steiger enjoys working in international productions. "Cooperation in the arts promotes sympathy and respect between peoples," he says.

He feels he is lucky to have a professional ha leves. "What more does a man need to be satisfied? Good food, a good wife and clean sheets."

"I no longer give money a second thought. For me time is the most valuable currency in the world."

Marie-France Pisier says: "I represent love in the film. It is a fine task." A former discovery of Truffaut's, she en-

joys playing in costume films: "Looking like the past is a kind of shield."

Geissendörfer spent weeks making sure of Christoph Eichhorn, his Hans Castorp. "I saw him in the film of Lion Feuchtwanger's *Exile* and knew from a short scene where he waits behind a door that he was the ideal actor for the part."

"My superstar had to ask 10 times for leave to take part in *The Magic Mountain*," the director says.

Eichhorn, an actor's son from Bochum, is 24, the same age as Castorp in the novel. "Hans Castorp is surprisingly like me," he says. "I have not had to work at the part at all."

Geissendörfer has been on his feet since six in the morning and is still not

finished at eight in the evening: "We still have to try out Alexander Radzgun's death mask."

But a glass of champagne revives him. "This," he says, "is a breathtaking enterprise. It is not just a matter of illustrating a novel but of retelling a major tale."

"Many have felt *The Magic Mountain* was unfilmable. It is a challenge to handle the book and stimulate the viewer's imagination."

Asked whether his screen version will be true to Mann's novel, producer Franz Seitz says:

"Yes, as far as possible. In the novel the first day, the first week, take longer than an entire year later on. That will change slightly in the film."

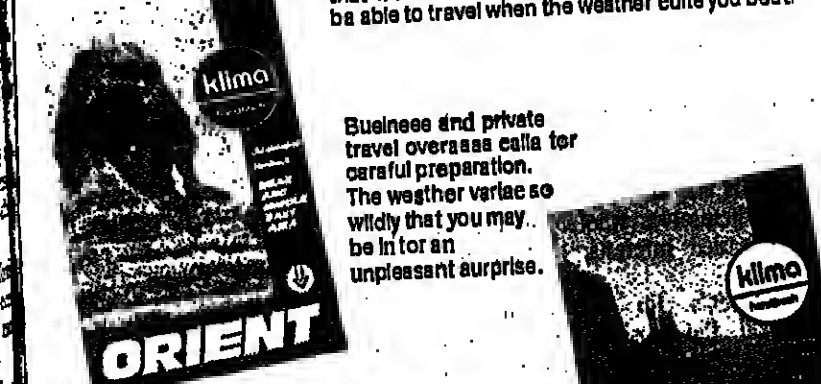
(Lübecker Nachrichten, 18 March 1981)

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DIE GROSSEN 500

Edited by Dr Ernst Schmacke, a long-time work in two files, currently totalling about 2,000 pp., DM 198, updated retail pages at present cost 18 Pf. each. Publisher's Order No. 10 600.

The editor of the "Big 500" is head of public relations at Memmemaun Demag AG, a man of industry who here summarises names, data, facts and addresses in an ideal and up-to-the-minute industrial fact-finder.

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The "Big 500" listings are based mainly on company turnover. All manufacturing, commercial and service companies that publish independent balance sheets and qualify in turnover terms are included. So are a fair number of companies that were hard on their heels in 1979. The firms are sure to be promoted to the ranks of the Big 500 in 1980. The picture of West Germany's leading companies would be incomplete without banks and insurance companies; they are separately listed.

MODERN LIVING

Are squatters symptomatic of an entire generation of disaffected youngsters?

The never-ending succession of squats and violent demonstrations can hardly fail to be rated alarming. What ever has become of the country?

The current system of government can fairly claim to be freer and more socially progressive than any of its predecessors in Germany.

Yet there is no mistaking the signs of unrest. Panca are smashed and paving stones lobbed and week for week police riot squads are in action somewhere or other.

Protest against nuclear power is by no means alone in erupting into violence. The cities too, from Hamburg and Hannover to Nürnberg and Freiburg, face the challenge of rebellious minorities.

Street fighting and riots have become the order of the day. In Berlin alone more than 100 houses have been occupied illegally by squatters.

The demonstrators are, for the most part, young people, which in itself is cause enough for alarm. It is no consolation to note that they are but a fraction of the younger generation.

Young people in general are showing increasing signs of being prepared to think in terms of militant disputes.

Breaking the law has, as countless squats have shown, come to be an everyday political weapon and is no longer even felt to be illegal.

That sets aside rules of the game that are indispensable if a constitutional system of government is to function. What motivates so many young people to

lodge their protest in such an undemocratic and unruly manner?

Before getting down to the reasons why, two comments must first be made.

First, many squatters are socially committed. But by no means all move into empty houses out of sheer pity for the socially underprivileged.

Squatters themselves are by no means all socially disadvantaged. Many are punks and rockers motivated by nothing more than delight in bother and chaos.

Extremists and revolutionaries have hit on squatting as a new prospect of political violence. So have members of the nuclear protest movement.

It would be wrong, however, to say that street fighters and squatters are all birds of a feather, just as it would be wrong to view them as a terrorist movement in the making.

Second, grievous bodily harm, damage to property and squatters are still criminal offences. They are not a means of making good social damage.

They improve nothing, they are a breach of the legal peace and must accordingly be dealt with as provided for by the law. The state would forfeit control if it were to allow doubts to arise as to the illegality of such moves.

Sad to say, the wrong conclusions are often reached from these facts. It is wrong to imagine that unrest among so many young people can be ended by drafting in even more police, enforcing

even more law and imposing even more draconian penalties.

The riders include criminals and a number of mishaps that occur during demonstrations are, indeed, serious offences.

But to think solely in these terms is to relegate what is really upsetting to a minor role. What is so alarming is the large number of youthful rioters.

One is bound to wonder what it is that prompts so much contradiction and aggression among them that violence results.

Whether it ails or not, squatting must also be admitted to reflect social policy shortcomings of the present system.

There is a perceptible housing shortage, especially for large families, migrant workers and their families and social outsiders.

Yet more than 100,000 apartments are unoccupied, while subsidised housing is increasingly occupied by tenants no longer in the income bracket for which it was intended.

What, for that matter, about young people keen to share an apartment or self-help groups of youngsters who have succeeded in breaking with the drug habit and likewise need the steady influence of an apartment of their own?

None of them are going to find one because they are not tolerated. Small wonder they make up a substantial proportion of squatters.

Home life regains glamour, Bonn report suggests

and his earnings is no longer regarded as a stigma.

The continual worries associated with looking after children and the monotony of household chores are felt to be less of a burden than they were only a few years ago.

Envy of the working woman and her independence has grown less marked than it used to be.

At times it does, admittedly, sound a little exaggerated when a housewife emphasises the part she has played in promoting her husband's career or helping the children with homework or music lessons.

Such comments are always accompanied by a clear hint that the working woman cannot perform these roles and indeed shrinks them.

But this life of sacrifice has to have been worthwhile and must bear fruit. It would be a catastrophe if the children were to prove failures at school, if her husband were not to gain promotion and if domestic bliss were to show signs of wear and tear.

Yet a housewife need not limit herself to the home. Many women politicians at both local and national government level these days list housewife as their occupation and have not the slightest compunction in so doing.

Women are playing an increasingly large role in politics at the local government level, where they benefit from

experience and knowledge of local circumstances.

They are not hampered by career commitments and have time and energy to devote themselves wholeheartedly to the most varied interests, hobbies and pet projects.

The women's lib movement has strengthened the position of women everywhere. Housewives too have gained in self-esteem and self-assurance.

They now know that it is not force of circumstances that drives them into isolation but their own inertia. Instead of lamenting they must do something about it.

"All told," the Ministry report says, "women's right to decide freely on either career or family life is increasingly acknowledged."

It sounds as though women have at long last come of age, so to speak, enjoying legal safeguards and capable of reaching decisions of their own.

In theory this may well be true, but no-one will want to deny that the practice is another matter.

Freedom of choice is a fine-sounding but inaccurate description of the care and consideration, not to say conformity, that are usually expected of a woman when she reaches her decision.

Is she to opt for a family or a career or both? Seldom is the man prepared to stay at home and look after the children while the woman improves her job prospects.

SPORT

Bright gymnastics hopes in world title year

Their way of life is not in line with accepted clichés. Are they up in arms partly because no-one for them and the local authorities not enough to cater for their needs?

Young people are increasingly opt out of the affluent society. To each no importance whatever to the principles that govern life. The desire to make good economically interest them in the least.

How is it that there is such interest in the state, so much so is virtually decided? Is this perhaps result of poor education and models in the family, at school and in politics?

Teachers who agitate rather than educate are nothing unusual. Neither are politicians who pour scorn and derision on the armed forces.

Squatters talk in terms of war, not national service, and when the name a dictator will surely mention Pincochet rather than Fidel Castro.

Who taught them to think along these lines, or to rephrase the question no-one object to them thinking these lines?

Berlin mayor Hans-Jochen Vogel is not to be viewed solely as a criminal offence. It would be too simple to reverse the charges and say adults blame, but questions must nonetheless be asked.

Dr Vogel says one of the reasons for the current wave of unrest among young is the discrepancy between words and deeds in politics.

If this is so, police duties are by no means superfluous but they are not the matter, the most important aspect of dealing with an irksome problem.

Bernd Nabe (Hannoversche Allgemeine Zeitung, 14 March 1981)

More and more young couples sharing the chores, but the women bears the brunt of day-to-day responsibility and drudgery.

Housewives may no longer accept any old chore that is foisted on them but few have yet gone to the trouble of demanding a wage for their labour.

Where pocket is it going to come of, anyway? Many housewives would like to see a wage for their work, but the other hand, welcome independence and social security provisions.

They feel it is most illogical for men's rights only to be shared by women and wife when a divorce is granted.

The Allensbach pollsters reckon that housewives are generally more satisfied than those who do not go to work, and the better qualified women are, the more satisfied they are.

Better qualified housewives ought to be more satisfied too. But whether he is at the beginning of a great career or at the end of a more modest one, so dramatic have been his ups and downs in recent seasons.

Only in the past few months has he appeared to be at all consistent, and for the credit is clearly due to his personal manager and coach Harald Elschenbroich.

He is the first German player to be only from start to finish, but there can be no doubt that the difference now Gehring is making is being accompanied by the for-

A housewife's lot can lay the work for self-determination in life and life extending far beyond the confines of the home.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, 14 March 1981)

colourful equipment and were generally a sight for sore eyes.

After the two-day championships at Schöneberg sports hall chief coach Ljilja Medlanski was delighted:

"Four girls are in international form but the youngsters show even greater promise. A round dozen look like proving first-rate."

She is naturally over the moon, especially as women gymnasts in the better-known version of gymnastics are not doing so well at present.

Besides, rhythmic gymnastics has long been regarded as a sport that cannot be taken seriously, with the result that financial backing has been poor for the Cinderellas of the gymnasium.

Now it is an Olympic event chief coach Medlanski has hopes that are nothing if not ambitious:

"Gymnastics for girls ought to be the same as football for boys, but we still have a long way to go, of course."

Progress may well be made this autumn in Munich, where the world championships are to be held, and Berlin was undeniably an important run-up to the gymnastics Oktoberfest.

A 1,000-strong crowd in the Schöneberg hall shared the happiness, excitement and expectations of the competitors as they watched the four Olympic disciplines, the rope, hoop, clubs and ball.

It was clear who was making the running but the national team has yet to be selected. A squad of nine girls are being coached, but only six will star in the team event.

Rumour has it that chief coach Medlanski

German player beats Borg

teach Gehring, who is first-rate at every stroke and has no clear weaknesses in this department.

In tactics and psychology Gehring nonetheless stands to benefit from Elschenbroich's 20 years in international tennis. He has already done so.



Rolf Gehring (Photo: Wetz)

lanski (choreography and composition) and Christiansen (rehearsals) are working on an ambitious and outstanding routine. But the coaches have everything under wraps. They would prefer the girls not to be the victims of exaggerated hopes and expectations. As the championships came to a close the 29 graceful competitors and their aides headed for the exit. What was on their minds? Was a good night's sleep all they wanted, plus an opportunity of missing out gym the next morning? Were their heads still in a spin at such a marvellous championships?

Or had the championships been a bitter disappointment, for that matter? Maybe, but the overriding thought in most girls' minds was a good meal.

The 29 individual competitors and 60 group members had spent weeks slumming their way into their skin-hugging kit.

The idea of a four-course meal was such an overwhelming prospect that few of them had thoughts of anything else for the moment.

Gerda Riehn (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 16 March 1981)

Under new management Gehring has grown a tougher customer. He no longer gives up so readily when he is no longer in the lead.

Elschenbroich has accomplished this partly by coaching him to improve his logwork at the baseline.

So it is hardly surprising that Gehring had this to say after beating Borg: "I ran for my life, especially in the second set when I realised I stood a chance."

Borg was impressed. All he said was: "Congratulations, Rolf, you played well." Gehring had shown he was in fine fettle by beating José Luis Clerc, No. 8 in the world ratings, in the Davis Cup match against Argentina in Munich.

At Munich after this Davis Cup encounter he decided that all you need is to keep cool, calm and collected; the others are no supermen either.

Rolf Gehring is a reserved kind of person not given to displays of friendship, but now he has gained a self-confidence that was not always his.

He often felt slighted, unfairly so, as he reckoned, and he left no-one in any doubt now he felt about it.

I recall a King's Cup game against Hungary in Ludwigshafen where he was only a substitute. That so riled him he said: "I'll show you all one of these days."

But it was a while before he did so, and he only really succeeded in Brussels, six years later. Hans Jürgen Pohmann (Die Welt, 14 March 1981)

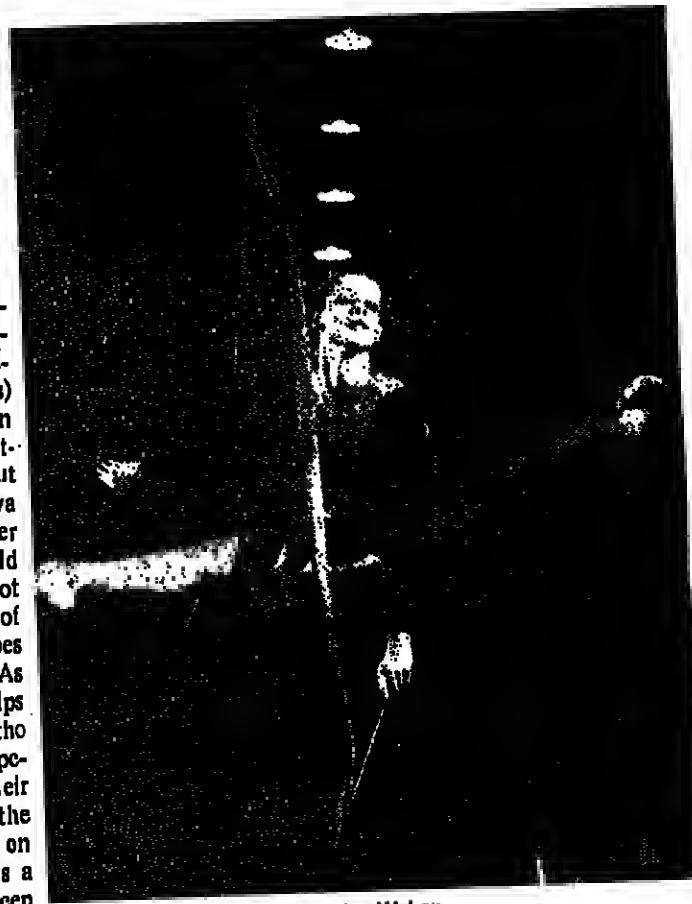
He ruled out any possibility of entering for the German grand prix at Hockenheim on 2 August: "My decision is final."

Mass is returning to endurance trials such as Le Mans and the German circuit where he established the reputation that led him to try his hand at Formula 1.

He will probably be driving a Porsche. Since 1973 he has competed in 97 grand prix races, finishing among the first six on 23 occasions and driving a McLaren to victory in Spain in 1975.

He was lucky enough to survive in a dangerous game with little more than a few knicks and bruises.

Günther W. Einfeldt/dpa (Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 11 March 1981)



Ragna Weber (Photo: Bongarts)

Germans quit Formula 1

So much for German drivers in Formula 1 motor racing. In the wake of Rolf Stommelen and Hans-Joachim Stuck Jochen Mass, 35, has called it a day.

Born in Dortm, near Munich, he worked three years in the merchant navy before becoming a mechanic and trying his hand at motor racing in 1968.

Interviewed by telephone in Monte Carlo, where he now lives, he said: "No more Formula 1 for me."

The main reason for his decision to retire will have been Arrows team manager Jackie Oliver's choice of Siegfried Stohr, a German-born Italian, to drive the No. 2 car together with Ricardo Patrese of Italy.

Stohr bought himself into the team, whereas Mass, who in recent seasons has been sponsored by the Warsteiner brewery, could no longer find a sponsor.

Warsteiner withdrew after squabbling in Formula 1 racing and Mass has been unable to find financial backing to ensure a place in Formula 1.

"I lacked the cash other drivers have to bring with them to keep Formula 1 going," he explained. He reckons it costs DM4m a year to run a grand prix stable.

"I have been in Formula 1 for eight seasons but it doesn't sadden me to call it a day, although I would naturally have preferred to end my career on a happier note."

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